The Weekly Herald.

THE WEEKLY HERALD to be issued to-morrow morning, will be embellished with two beautiful enamings—one, "May Days in New York." the "View of the Fortress of San Juan de Vera Cruz." It also contains the latest news from Mexico, Texas, and the Army of Occupation; the foreign news by the steamship Cambrie, at Boston; the proceedings of the Medical Convention; the Administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation, by Bishop Hughes, in St. Peter's Church; the Trial of ex- Gov. Thomas for Libel on Col. Benton; interesting and imporant foreign and domestic correspondence; de-hates in Congress, &c. &c. To be ready for delivery at the desk, at 8 o'clock. Price 61 cents.

## Reduction of the Navy.

A highly important report was made the other day to Congress, by Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, proposing an extraordinary roduction and radical reform in the present armaments and arrangements of the naval service, equal to \$1,000,000 a year.

It would appear from the spirit of this report, that the idea of any conflict with a foreign nation could not exist in the Executive mind; yet it is doubtful how long Mr. Polk's thoughts may remain in this complexion. The propositions of Mr. Bancroft, which are stated with much power of eloquence, and with much clearness, will no doubt be received with sentiments of a mingled character by the officers of the navy. The whole reduction of expenses proposed by this new plan is equal to a million of dollars. This consideration will, no doubt, be a recommendation of the plan to the tax-paying people of this country; but it requires much moral courage in the head of the navy department to make a proposition of such a nature, which touches radically the incomes of those who live upon the public.

We may expect a great storm of indignation from the friends of the navy, and much excitement growing out of this subject. Mr. Bancroft must know well his ground, and meet the hurricane coolly. Remember the fate of Paulding. This may be called a government strike for lower

One obvious reflection springs up in the minds on reading the masterly and able report of Mr. Bancroft, and also those of his colleagues. While we must acknowledge, generally, the great talent, ability and industry, displayed by the Cabinet Ministers, all in their several spheres of action, we cannot overlook the sublime incongruity-the splendid inconsistency, of the directing mind in the White House, by whom the separate views of these ministers have been devised. The policy of one department of the government is directly in the teeth of that taken by the other. The State Department argues for 54 40-the alternative of war, and vast expenditures-while the Treasury and the Navy are all for economy, radical reduction, and peace. Even the same departments, within the interval of a few short weeks, have exhibited the strange anomaly of a tendency to war and expenditure-and then to peace and reduc-

tion. Such a strange and contradictory system of government can arise only from imbecility of mind-infirmity of purpose-or incapacity in the intellect that should control the whole in harmony and compactness of design. If the country does not get entangled in some grave difficulty, it will be a miracle. Mr. Polk, no doubt, means well-and so does the unfortunate engineer, in the midst of an awful explosion of his boiler. Capacity, not motive, is the point in question.

THE LAST EXPRESS-THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. -The Express from Boston, which brought the first intelligence of the arrival and going ashore of the Cambria, will probably be the last Express of the kind which will ever run between the two cities with foreign news. Vale, vale-longum vale!

We live in a transition period of society. In verteday's paper, we published the intelligence of the proceedings of Congress of the preceding the process of the preceding the process of the preceding the published in Washington city itself—220 miles This intelligence was conveyed to us by the magnetic telegraph, which henceforth will enable us to publish every important proceeding at Washington simultaneously with the Washington papers. In a short time, the lines between this and Washington will be complete; in an equally short time, the lines between this city and Boston will be also so. Soon afterwards, we shall also have a telegraphic communication, by electricity, as far west as Buffalo. We think, as one effect of this reat movement, we shall be secure in annihilating both space and distance, so far as regards the communication of information.

When all these lines are finished, New York will be the centre of a great community, of which Washington on the South, will be the suburbs, all of them, in instantaneous communication with the grand central metropolis, New York. In a short time, say in a few years, these lines will extend over every part of the country. Its political, commercial, and social effects cannot now be estimated. It will cause a unity of thought and action throughout the whole republic, similar to that exhibited by a single community, governed by some strong, simple feeling and sentiment of justice or of equity-of madness or of folly!

Thus we are upon the edge of a new state of civilization, brought about by steam, electricity and lightning. The last express, therefore, from Boston, is probably the last which will ever be run by the power of steam. We rather think that before the arrival of the next steamer, we will be able to receive our intelligence by the lightning of heaven,

NEW APPOINTMENTS FOR POSTMASTER AND NA-VAL OFFICER OF THIS CITY.-The Postmaster in this city-Mr. Morris-and, also, the Naval Officer-Mr. Hoffman-who have been elected, and have accepted the office of delegates to the State Convention, will probably be very soon superseded by new appointments, which may reasonably be expected from Washington.

The State Convention, which meets in June. will probably continue in session many months; and it is not to be supposed that the President will continue in office important public functionaries in this city, who receive their pay from the State, and spend their efforts on other business. Indeed, so far as the Post Office is concerned, it was never in worse hands, or worse managed. Mr. Morris may be a very worthy man-a very honest mana very eminent man, and a very talented manbut he seems to be very unfit for the office of Postmaster in this city. Were it not for the efficiency and experience of his clerks, the Post Office would be in an awful state, for want of a practical and efficient superintendent. Nothing would please two-thirds of the democracy more than a new appointment in this office.

WERE VS. BACON-AND STILL AND STILL ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT. - This amusing case has been further postponed—(see the report elsewhere)—
and the public anxiety only increases upon
every fresh move in the business. The Superior Court room, yesterday, was densely thronged, and the curious crowd went away disap-pointed a good deal. It appears that Edward Curtis, who is now at Washington, has been attached for contempt of Court in refusing to obey the usual subpœna. The affair growing out of this now memorable suit, will make a racy concern in itself-an amusing sort of prologue in the performance-so that when the whole case comes up, with the dramatis persona who figure therein, it will surpass, in point of farcical humor, any thing that has ever appeared on any stage. Probably Mr. Curtis has gone to Washington to attend there, also, to Daniel Webster's affairs.

THE GREAT RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.—These important assemblages may be said to commence this evening, at the Tabernacle, in Broadway, as will appear by the following notice:-

African Education and Civilization Society—Taberna-ele, in Broadway, to commence at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Preparations are making throughout the city, for the reception of the clergymen; and we have no doubt there will be a goodly number present. One of the greatest difficulties in tendering hospitalities to the country clergymen, arises from the beastly practice which many of them have of chewing tobacco. On former occasions, many religious families have entertained clergymen, and paid them the greatest attention : and the only return which these pious men left behind, was destruction to the carpets and furniture, by spitting, produced in consequence of their intem-perate use of tobacco. We hope and trust that the clergymen will reform themselves in this respect, and try to conduct themselves like well-bred gentlemen. There is no chewing tobacco, or spitting in consequence thereof, in the Kingdom of Heaven; nor is there any biblical or other authority justifying such a practice. When our Lord in the wilderness worked his miracles, it was to supply loaves and fishes-not tobacco and

Among the other religious assemblies which we see, is a convention of the Provincial Council of the Catholic clergy in Baltimore, next Sunday. This great council will consist of twenty-six Catholic Bishops-marked thus †-and others of the Catholic clergy, who will meet, with closed doors. This is not the mode of conducting religious affairs, consonant to the institutions of this country, although it might do in Rome, under Constantine the Great. The Catholic church should be as open in their proceedings as the Kingdom of Heaven. We shall endeavor, however, to give a report of their proceedings, in spite of their secrecy; and we request some of our Catholic correspondents in Baltimore-whose names shall be completely concealed-to give us the full particulars of the proceedings that may take place there, even by the telegraph, if necessary, and we shall pay all expenses.

Musical Matters .- One of the most curious freaks of musical and fashionable society in this city, is the entire failure of all the concerts recently given, with the exception of one-a matter of peculiar personal effort. This was Heinrich's concert, which was more in the nature of a Grand Musical Frolic, where fun and fine music were mixed in equally large slices. Theatricals seem to be growing at present, and musical matters on the wane. This decline in musical matters appears to have prevailed since the withdrawal, last year, of the Italian company, including Madame Pico; also, of De Meyer and Templeton. It is possible that the musical taste may be revived as some of these eminent artists return, which may be in a lew weeks. Madame Pico is already here, and we shall, doubtless, have an opportunity of judging thereof, when she gives her concert.

Apropos, in regard to musical matters, we have received a curious letter from Charles Perabeau. the musician and musical critic, in which he acknowledges himself to be the source and originator of a piece of plagiarism, taken from Black wood's Magazine, and applied to De Meyer, which appeared in the Herald some time ago, and which was meanly taken hold of by some of our contemporaries. Perabeau mingles with his confessions a great deal of impertinence and impudence, and some remarks against De Meyer, not worthy o attention. This is a proof and sample of the impertinence which prevails among the musical critics; and as we have nailed already one of them to the counter, there to stick, as an example to the rest, we do not care one button for their quarrels, rivalries, or jealousies, nor shall we enter into

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN, with her acustomed punctuality, left this city yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Liverpool. Her mail was unusually large. The great Southern mail, through to New Orleans, reached here, we be-lieve, in time to be sent by her. She took out a large amount of specie, and one hundred and twenty-eight passengers.

INCREASE OF POPULATION .- Nearly thirteen hundred immigrants arrived at this port yesterday

City Intelligence.

New Pavements.—Broadway, from Chambers to Reade streets, opposite Stewart's new store, is to be paved, some time during the summer, in a novel manner. Solid blocks of granite, a foot square, are to be laid down the whole width of the street, and cemented together. The expense

width of the street, and comented together. The expense for this work will be about \$10,000, which has been raised by private contributions, and the privilege of laying the pavement procured from the Common Council by Mr. Russ, a merchant of this city. The work will be completed about the 1st of August. This will certainly make a durable pavement.

BLUK WEATHER.—We have been drenched with rain for a few days past, and have had every sort of weather but such as could be expected in May. But this will make the grass grow and bring out the blossoms on the trees.

NEW BROOKLYN FERRY.—The ferry at the Atlantic Dock, from the foot of Hamilton avenue to Whitehall, will be ready to go into operation some time in June.

Accident.—One of the Mr. Gurlies, who have moved their auction establishment to the corner Broadway and Duane street, fell last evening through the hatch way, which was unfortunately left open, a distance of nearly 40 feet. Dr. Bostwick was immediately sent for to attend him, and after dressing his wounds and carefully examining him, said there were no bones broken, and although he was bedly injured, thought he would soon recover.

CHARGE OF STARBING.—Samuel Cook, alias Daniel Hurley, an Irishman, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshall Morrison, under a warrant granted by Com'r Morton. The prisoner is charged with stabbing a shipmate of his, named Jacob Lewis, on the outward voyage of the ship Oneida, from this port to Canton, and inflicting several wounds on his neck and side, with a sheath knife. On the arrival of the ship at Canton, information was given to the American Consul, who had Cook arrested and sent home in irons, to take his trial. An examination of the prisoner will be had this morning at 10 o'clock. We understand the wounded man remains in the hospital at Canton, and that his life is despaired of.

Odd Fellowship, will be given to-night and to morrow night, at the Minerva Rooms, Broadway.

Kidd's Procuss.—The advertisement in our columns a day or two since, stating that Green & Mercer h

always got the poor men into scrapes of all kinds, was concerned.

Omnaus Accident.—An omnibus broke down and tipped its passengers in the street yesterday afternoon, opposite St. Faul's Church. Fortunately the mud was so deep, that none were injured. When we saw the concern, about half an hour after it broke down, the horses were very quietly eating the straw out of the door.

RULES FOR MEN ABOUT TOWN—Continued.—RULE 4.—
TO GET A LONGING.—Go to a fashionable boarding house in search for board, look at a room, like it very much, and say you will "come there and lodge." "You will have your beggage brought in the morning." Rise as early as convenient, take your accustomed morning walk, and forget to return. By following up this plan, you may in a short time become acquainted with the best beds in town, so that you can recommend them to your friends.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONTGOMERY.—Our citizens were roused yesterday morning, about three o'clock, by the cry of fire. The fire appeared to have commenced in the back part of the upper story of the building formerly belonging to Mr. Phillip Rodgers, and then occupied by Mr. Hugh Farrior. From this building the fire was communicated to Mrs. Reid's Hotel, the lower story only of which was occupied, and so on from building to building, to the store of Dr. A. M'Bryde, at the corner of Market and Ferry streets. Here, by the active exertions of the members of the Hook and Ladder Company, aided by other citizens, the fire was checked, and Hanrick's corner store was saved, though three times on fire. The buildings destroyed were nine.—Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, May 1.

THE FORTRESS OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA.



## THE AMERICAN FLEET IN THE OFFING.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.

By the magnetic telegraph, yesterday afternoon, we received important intelligence from the Rio Grande, giving an account of the blockade of Matamoras by General Taylor-also an account of the first skirmish that has taken place between the Americans and the Mexicans on the frontierthe defeat of a small party of Americans by a large body of Mexicans-and several other particulars, of great interest at this stage of the con-

est. This news we sent, in our evening edition, by the Great Western, yesterday, to Europe.

Several hours subsequently, we received our New Orleans correspondence and papers, and also some from Mexico and Texas, with additional important particulars, which will be found annexed. The Mexican intelligence was brought to New Orleans by the brig Orleans, Captain Patterson, with dates down to the 23d ult. from Vera Cruz, and the 18th ult. from the city of Mexico. The Texas accounts, to the 27th ult. from Galveston, were received also at New Orleans, by the

We annex our New Orleans correspondence :-

We annex our New Orleans correspondence:

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

New Orleans, April 28, 1846.

We are flooded with news to-day, from every quarter. The Caledonia's news was brought to the city yesterday morning, I learn, by, private express, thomail having failed from Charleston. The Picayane of this morning contained a full abstract of it, something like five or six columns, but as the newsboys would say, "no other paper has the news." The mail boat did not arrive at its usual hour, and did not reach the city till 11 o'clock. There will not be a great deal done in cotton to-day, as the merchants will desire to digrest the contents of their letters before going in deep. Yesterday the market was pretty animated, and about 5,000 bales changed handsprices unchanged. A ridiculous rumor prevailed here on Monday afternoon, that a vessel which had sailed from here for Matamoras, with supplies, had arrived and reported that the forces under General Ampudia had crossed the river, and attacked the position of General Taylor in the rear, while the Mexican batteries kept up an active fire upon his front—that he was completely routed, and a large number of his troops driven into the Rio Grande.—Ridiculous as this rumor was, it found many believers, and caused some considerable excitement. It was probably started by way of a joke, but in a time like this such jokes are inexcusable. There was no sort of foundation for it. Two schooners which sailed from here to Matamoras some time since with supplies, for the Mexican troops, returned here yesterday (Tuesday) having failed to sccomplish their object. Upon their arrival off the mouth of the Rio Grande, they found the United States vessels Lawrence and Flirt, and were boarded by them and informed that they would not be allowed to land, or have any communication with the shore, and were consequently obliged to "bout ship" and return with a fies in their ear. The New York has arrived this morning from Galveston, bringing later intelligence from the army, and Mexican inte

under trial by court martial in this city, for charges of tyranny, and dishonorable and ungentlemanly conduct. The general impression seems to be that he will be honorably acquitted. The detachment of U. S. troops, recently arrived, will proceed to the Rio Grande in a day or two: they number 190 muskets.

The weather to-day is fine, finer than yesterday; thermometers 22 in the shade, out of the draft; sun very warm—but a good breeze prevailing.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Amerian Camp, opposite Matantones, ?

April 15: 1846. 

Col. Cross has been murdered or captured by the Mexicans, 4 or 5 days. He rode out alone. We all thought he had been taken prisoner, until Sunday, when the Mexicans sounded a parley, and sent over two officers of Ampudia's staff to tell Gen. Taylor to retire behind the Nusces, or they would war to the knife. They gave us but 24 hours to pack up. As they have not done any thing yet, we begin to think it is all Mexican humburg.—The officers assured Gen. Taylor that Col. Cross was not on the other side. I still think he is there a prisoner.—Gen. Ampudia arrived on the 10th; he brought 3000 infantry and 300 lancers, making, with what they shad at Matamoras, 5000 men. Gen. Taylor is entrenching his camp with regular bastion work to mount 25 guns. It is nearly completed. It will hold the whole army. The latest news from the other side is that Gen. Ampudia has been supersoded by Arista. If so, there will be no war. Lt. Daes, of 4th artillery, started last night—swam the river to find out if Col. Cross was over there—has not been heard of since.

Mexican News.

Every thing was still quiet inghe capital and Vera Cruz, so far as any outbreak in favor of Santa Anna was concerned, but the minds of all men were ripe for a revolution. Letters had been received at Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, stating that Gen. Alvarez had raised the standard of revolt in the Southern part of the Department of Mexican steamers Gaudalope and Montezuma had been sold to the house of Marshal Manning & Co. for \$4

It is now asserted confidently that the government of

This circumstance has given rise to a great many conjectures.

It is now asserted confidently that the government of Paredox is controlled entirely by the English. It is said that the difficulties between the United States and Mexice could have been long since arranged but for the interference of the British Minister. There seems now to be no prospect of peace until the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa shall be reduced.

In regard to this fortress, an eugraving of which is presented above, it is now almost certain that it cannot be taken unless by a very considerable squadron of vessels of the first class, or by land attack. It has been put in thorough repair, and is defended by guns of the largest cailbre. When the French took it, 24 pounders were the heaviest guns mounted in it; at present guns of a much higher class are employed, and additional fortifications have been erected near the mole for heavy causon. Gen. Bravo has been appointed to the command of Vern Cruz, and is especially charged with the defence of the fortress.

The papers of the capital announce that Gen. Bravo left there at the head of 6000 men, with a view to protect the department of Vera Cruz, and any other parts of the interior which may be threatened by attack by the United States forces.

El Dairie del Gobierno announces that 7000 men. well organized and officered, and amply provided with munitions, money, &c., will compose the army of the North, and that the chief command has been restored to Gen. Arista, and that the chief command has been restored to Gen. Arista, and that the chief command has been restored to Gen. Arista, and that the chief command has been restored to Gen. Arista, and that the chief command has been restored to Gen. Counce has transferred his flag to the frighted Residues, which arrived on the 18th inst. He suited from Verne Cruz, on the 23d, on a cruise of the coat, accompanied by the Cumberland, Potomac and Falmouth. The facet had previously gone out to sea for aday or two, to give the men the benefit of fresh air. The

gin in two days after between Matamoras and the enemy, and your brethren in arms impatiently wait for you to give to the country the glorious laurels which we will reap on the banks of the Rio Brazos.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

Hacienda de Rinconai, March 31, 1846.

The business of Vera Cruz is almost annihilated by the unsettled state of the country, in regard to its internal prospects and foreign relations. Theatrical and Musical. As the theatrical season advances to a close, there ap

From Texas and the Rio Grande. Matamoras is blockaded by the orders of General Taylor. A rencontre has taken place between a party of Mexicans and a few men belonging to the American camp.

The schooners Equity and Florida, which has cleared at New Orleans March 28, for Matamoras, had returned to the former city, having been ordered off by the United States blockading squadron, consisting of brig Lawrence and schooner Flirt. It was conjectured that these vessels carried

provisions for the Mexican army. The steamship Telegraph, which arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, reports that on the 19th ultimo Lieutenant Porter was killed, with three of his men; while out with a fatigue party of ten men, they were surrounded by fifty Mexicans. The rest of the party made their escape, and returned to camp next day. About fifty Americans had deserted to the Mexicans, some of whom were shot while swimming the river.

The army of occupation was 3000 strong, and anixous for an engagement. The Mexican force was 4000; and it was reported that Arista was about to supersede Ampudia.

was 4000; and it was reported that Arista was about to supersede Ampudia.

On the morning of the 10th ult., when Gen. Taylor found himself exposed to the enemy's fire, with his right and left uprotected, in consequence of the peculiar bends of the river. he ordered one division of his army to take position in the bend above and the bend below the town, while with the main army he maintained his first position, wherehe still remains. Gen. Taylor has used all diligence to strengthen his position by throwing up breastworks, by intrenchments, fortifications, &c., and the Mexican General, Ampudia, has been equally industrious in fortifying the town defensively, keeping his soldiers employed night and day. Gen. Taylor's heavy ordinance of eighteen pounders, are said to be situated within point blank shot of Gen. Ampudia's house, in the middle of the city, at a distance of 300 yards. Thus, the two armies have been situated for upwards of two weeks, up to our present dates, neither having committed any positive act of hostility upon the other. On the 10th inst., Col. Cross. Commissary General of the army, rode out by himself about 10 o'clock in the morning, to the house of a German, about two miles from the army, where (as was afterwards ascertained) he was taken prisoner, by a party of Mexican Rancheros. As soon as he was missing, Gen. Taylor sent a detachment of men, who scoured the country in search of him, but to no purpose.

Two or three days after, Capt. May, of the 2nd dragoons, took a runaway negro in the neighborhood of the same place where Col. Cross was captured, and from this negro the above information of the taking of Col. Cross was obtained. Immediately after, Gen. Taylor sent a messenger to the Mexican General, requesting information whether Col. Cross was a prisoner with him or not. The next day Gen. Ampudia sent several officers to the American camp with the answer that they knew nothing of Col. Cross, but they had made Lieut. Dens a prisoner. This officer, it appears, had previously crossed the river

mises prevail in regard to the fate of Col. Cross. But the more probable opinion appears to be that his capture was unauthorised by, and unknown to Ampudia; and it is to be feared that he has been murdered by the party by whom he was taken, and his horse, money and clothing divided among them.

On the 14th, General Ampudia sent a formal notice to General Taylor, ordering him to leave his present position within twenty-fours, and to evacuate the whole territory West of the Nucces, or that his refusal would be considered a declaration of war. General Taylor immediately returned for answer, that his orders were to maintain his position on the east bank of the river, and that he should do so, especially as the roads were muddy, and it was unpleasant retreating at this season. Shortly after the reception of this answer, the Mexican army partially withdrew from the town, and a portion of the troops disappeared from the west bank of the river. Thus closes the last act of the drama as far as reported, that has yet been performed. This movement of the enemy is quite as inexplicable to General Taylor as to every body else. Colonel March informs us that a report has been put in circulation, that the threatened hostillities are only suspended till the 1st of June, then to be renewed, we suppose, with redoubled energy and still more slaughter.

General Taylor is prosecuting the fortifications at Point lasbel, with steady perseverance.

Before he returned the above answer to Ampudia, he ordered the blockade of Matamoras, and directed the commanders of the Flirt and Lawrence to enfore it strictly, which was accordingly done. A vessel, with a cargo of flour, having been waiting some time for a fair wind to enter the port, was the first to suffer from this measure, and was compelled to leave the market, where flour is now worth \$10 per barrel.

On the 19th instant, Lieutenant Porter of the 4th regiment, (son of the late Commodore Porter) being out with a fatiguing party of ten men, (some of them wearing uniform) were fired upon

pears to be a revival of the drama in this city, but a sad decline in concerts and music. The Park is doing a lu-crative business in the production of the modern stand-ard drama, with Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. George Vandenhoff, as the principal attractions. The former is a young and beautiful American actress, who made her debut in in this city about fifteen months ugo, and who at once rose into public favor. Having made a tour through the Southern cities, she returned to New York a short time since, and commenced an engagement at the Park, on Monday evening. For the last three nights she has been received by full and fashionable audiences, with very marked applause. On Monday evening she appeared as marked applause. On Monday evening she appeared as Margaret, in Lovell's play of "Love's Sacrifice," a part that she rendered with a felicity and power that elicited enthusiastic applause from a very discriminating audiculation. On Tuesday evening she took the character of Mariana, in Knowles' play of "The Wife," and on yesterday evening she again appeared as Margaret in "Love's Sacrifice." Her engagement promises to be one of the most brilliant of the season. Her benefit, which takes place on Friday evening, will command a very large house. After fulfilling her present, and a few other engagements, she will proceed to England.

PARK.—Notwithstanding the rain of last evening, the house was well filled to witness the performance of Bul-

house was well filled to witness the performance of Bul-wer's play of "The Lady of Lyons," in which Mrs. Mowatt appeared as Pauline, and Mr Vandenhoff as Claude Melnotte. Mrs. Mowatt's Pauline, although abounding an uneven performance. Portions of the part, as rel ed by her, we have never seen excelled. Others, a betrayed a want of study. It would be impossible fo in the limited space at present at our disposal, to,poin what we consider blemishes in her reading of this We shall do so in a few days, in a more extended an But we take pleasure in saying that the blemishes few, in proportion to the beauties of her acting. The point was when she rebuked Beauseant in the cott for daring to make his base proposals. Her words But we take pleasure in saying that the blomishes were few, in proportion to the beauties of her acting. The best point was when she rebuked Beauseant in the cottage, for daring to make his base proposals. Her words were delivered with a grace and dignity that we have never seen excelled. There was none of the customary mock heroics, which actresses so much delight in, generally, in delivering the passage. It was the modest dignity of innocence and virtue, and not the loud and boastful counterfeit, as delivered by most young ladies, that goes off in a loud explosion in the concluding words, a "wife's honor." In the first two acts we were sadly disappointed with Mr. Vandenhoff. His style in conversation with his mother, in the 3d scence of the 1st act, was too heavy and unwieldy. His delivery of the beautiful description of the Lake of Como, was below his powers, and we thought that he marred it by trying an unbeaten path. But he retrieved nobly in the three last acts. At the close of the 4th act, when he rushes from the cottage after bidding adieu to his mother and Pauline, the audience were actually thrilled with excitement, and the applause was long continued. But, on the whole, his Claude Mehotte does not please us as well as Anderson's. Mr. Bass's Col. Damas, was an excellent performance, and would have been better but for some few interpolations of his own. We miss Chippendale in this character. Mrs. Vernon's Madame Deschapelles was deserving of high praise. We would suggest to the management that they should produce the beautiful play of "Gisippus," during the present engagement. The part of "Gisippus," during the present engagement. The part of the heroine. We had almost forgotten to mention, for it is a thing of nightly occurrence, that "Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Vandenhoff's powers exactly; and Mrs. Mowatt would give great effect to the part of the heroine. We had almost forgotten to mention, for it is a thing of nightly occurrence, that "Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Vandenhoff were called out at the close of the pla was to be that his capture was to Ampudia; and it urdered by the narty by last avoiding the results of the weather last avoiding the results of t

the dampness of the atmosphere, however, the acting was quite spirited, and worthy of the highest applause. To-night a capital bill is offered for Mr. Plumer's benefitthe petite opera of the "Alpine Maid," the "Happy
Man," and the "Savage and the Maiden." A great stir
in the theatrical world will doubtless be created by the
production, on Monday night, of the national drama of
"Richmond Hill," founded on local events, said to have
transpired in the vicinity of this theatre during the revolution. Its first performance will, without doubt, come
off before a very large and fashionable house, as it is to
be produced on the same evening on which Mr. Myers'
complimentary penefit has been announced to take
place by the meeting over which Hon. Mr. Havemeyer
presided.

BOWERY THEATRE.—There was a capital treat last

night at the Bowery, on the occasion of the representa-tion of "Richelieu," and the "Old Toll House." Two such pieces combined are rarely to be seen on the same

brilliant chart of rich attractions.

Christy's Minstrels.—Christy's Ethiopian Minshave become prodigious favorites with the New Yor since they have been here, and notwithstanding the bad weather they have had to contend with, have drerowds nightly. There is something so chaste and inating in their performances, that they must alv please whoever hears them. Mr. G. N. Christy ceris deserves the appellation of the "Shaksperian bone play as his performances in that line place him at the hesh is profession. They close their performances here week. Enough said—every body must hear them.

Castle Garden.—A concert of sacred music is be g

week. Enough said—every body must hear them.

CASTLE GARDEN.—A concert of sucred music is be given at this charming place of resort on Sunday evening. The pure breezes which blow up from the river, the rich music and the holy stillness of the Sabbath evening, render these concerts very delightful. They will be given all through the summer.

The Keans have been making a tour of the principal Western cities, and when last heard from were at St. Louis, where they appeared on the evening of the 26th ult, in the play of "The Gamester." They are on their way to this city, and will appear at the Park, in Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion," on the 30th inst.

Mr. Murdoch made his appearance at the Walnut street

"Witchcraft," founded on an ephenore engagement at the Seguins are playing a rather poor engagement at the Chesnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Madame Augusta closed her engagement at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening. She appeared on the occasion in the ballet of "Nathalie."

The celebrated pianist, De Meyer, was to have given his last concert in New Orleans on the 27th ult. He was to have gone to Mobile immediately after, and to return thence to New Orleans, on his way up the Mississippi. He has been emineutly successful in his Southern tour and a brilliant reception awaits him in the West.

city.

Mr. Brougham has been giving some of his peculiar comic "Irish Evenings" in Boston, and is now about proceed through the principal cities of Connecticut. Hentertainments have been highly successful.

The Acrobats left New Orleans for Natchez on the 28

The Harmoneous are now in Baltimore.

A new aspirant for musical fame has appeared in the serson of Signor de Noronha, a self-taught violinist, from south America, but originally from Portugal, who gave its first concert in this city on Tuesday evening. Owing oo unexpected disappointments and difficulties, the enter-ainment did not go off as well as might be wished. But sirgen de Noronha's slaying couvinced the addence that

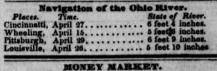
That charming vocalist Madame Pico, will give a con-ert on Tuesday evening next. We understand that there not much prospect of starting an Italian opera compan-

In this city shortly.

Van Amburgh's menagerie, which was exhibited in this city for several days, and drew immense crowds during its stay, has proceeded to Connecticut.

Howes' mammoth circus, with the renowned Madame Macatte, the female equestrian, is in Newark, N. J.

Mr. Joseph Burke, known some years since as the celebrated Master Burke, is about proceeding on a Western tour.



Thursday, May 7-6 P. M.

The market was a little more buoyant this me but the improvement in quotations was very slight. The tendency of prices is upwards, in spite of the efforts of the bears to keep things depressed, and the rumours in relation to our affairs with Mexico.

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Pennsylvania 5s fell off † per cent; Morris Canal, †;
Ohio 6s, Canton Company and Harlem closed at yesterday's prices. Norwich & Worcester went up † per cent;
Reading Railroad, †; Reading Bonds, 1, and Long Island
†. Between the first and second boards, news from the
army of occupation on the Rio Grande, of a skirmish between a detachment from General Taylor's command and
a party of Mexicans, in which four Americans were
killed, was received by telegraph, but it had no effect of
consequence upon stocks, and the market closed at prices
current in the morning.

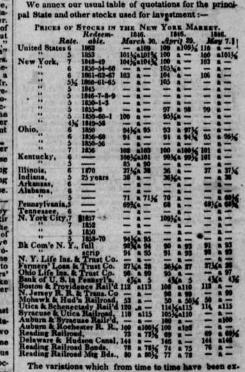
The inaccuracy of the Wall street papers, in relation to
money matters is proverbial. The latest instance is that

The inaccuracy of the Wall street papers, in relation to money matters is proverbial. The latest instance is that in relation to the Merchants' Bank. One of the stock job bing journals of that vicinity, published the returns, (which, however, were not official,) of all the banks of this city for the first of May, compared with those of February, in which it was represented that the loans and discounts of the Merchants' Bank had fallen off within the last quarter one million of dollars. This passed for what it was worth among those acquainted with the character of the paper in question for correct with the character of the paper in question for correct statements; but the Courier and Enquirer solzed upon what it supposed to be the fact, and let off considerable indignation against the Merchants' Bank, for the "great indignation against the Merchants' Bank, for the "great and capricious curtailment," and the withdrawal of so large an amount of loans in so short a time. This morning the Courier came out with an apology, about "involuntary injustice," and attempts to explain away the mistake by attributing the error to a mistake in the Comptroller's returns. This is all very well, so far as the Courier is concerned, and so far as it goes; but there has been no report from the Comptroller, and no error in the report of the bank, but in the source from which the Courier obtained the original statement—and that is one of its blundering contemporaries, which we thought was too well known to lead any one astray. When the blind

Sterling Exchange was in active demand, and sales to some extent were made. We quote prime at 10 per cent premium. The Great Western takes out about two hundred thousand dollars in specie.

We annex our usual table of quotations for the princi

pal State and other stocks used for investment :-



Reading Railrosd Mrg Eds., 80 a 80½ 77 a 78

The variations which from time to time have been experienced in quotations for the good stocks, have been caused principally by the changes which have as frequently been realized in the meney market. Most of the State Legislatures have adjourned, and nothing has transpired of a character likely to have any favorable influence upon the value of the delinquent State stocks, or to create any hopes that a resumption of either will be very soon realized.

create any hopes that a resumption of either will be very soon realized.

The movements in the Legislature of Indiana, in relation to the payment of the interest on the debt of that State, do not meet the wishes or expectations of the stockholders; and the probability is, that the terms proposed by the Legislature of the State will not be accepted. Nothing would be more gratifying to us than to see Indiana, and every other delinquent State in the Union, resume the payment of the interest on their debts; but we cannot justify any attempt to remove the responsibility from the State to any public work, however productive it may be, for the purpose of throwing off any burden the people may be oppressed with, State Legislatures have no right to sacrifice their credit ors. There is very little honesty or justice in making such propositions for the payment of the interest on their debts, as delinquent States, which they could not justify as solvent ones. The necessities of their creditors, and the absence of confidence in the government, may force them to accept terms which would, under other circumstances, be refused; but the State Legislature should not profit by the depreciation of their credit, or avail themselves of their delinquency to throw the responsibility upon other sources of revenue. These remarks will apply particularly to the Legislature of Indiana, as an attempt has been made to bring about a resumption of the payment of regular dividends, by requiring the creditors to relieve the State. The object of this is to relieve the people from taxation to the extent required, were the State to resume the payment of the —a mode of settlement never previously proposed by any state government. We are not surprised at the refusal of the creditors to accept the terms offered. They are not disposed to give up their lien upon the State for the payment of the full interest, in arrears and accruing, and they are perfectly right in holding on to the security

they now have, rather than release the State from the re-sponsibility it contracted.

There is, perhaps, no State in the Union increasing more rapidly in population, in public and private wealth, in the development of its agricultural resources, and in the general prosperity of the people, than the State of In, diana; and her creditors need have no fears but she will, before the lapse of many years, be in a position to meet the payment of the interest on her public debt promptly